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McConnell had a sufficient supply on hand for the disinfection of the trunks on board his vessel.

The transport *Logan*, bringing the Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry to this place for disinfection and detention, arrived on the morning of April 8. She was too large to reach the wharf, so was anchored in the outer harbor. A heavy norther was blowing and the sea was so rough that neither troops nor baggage could be landed. After waiting two days for the weather to moderate the vessel left for Savannah without unloading.

I wish to acknowledge the hearty cooperation and valuable suggestions given by Assistant Surgeon Lumsden in arranging plans for handling these troops.

Respectfully, yours,

W. R. McADAM,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Detention of troops at Egmont Key Detention Camp.

UNITED STATES DETENTION CAMP,
Egmont Key, Fla., May 26, 1899.

SIR: In compliance with Bureau letter (P. M. C.) of May 12, 1899, directing me to submit a report of operations at this camp in connection with the returning troops from Cuba, I have to respectfully submit the following report:

The camp was put in commission on April 2, and preparations begun for the reception of the troops.

The personnel of the camp at this time consisted of Surg. P. M. Carrington (in command), Asst. Surg. G. M. Corput, Senior Hosp. Steward F. H. Peck, Junior Hosp. Steward C. G. Carlton, and 8 hospital attendants.

On April 6, however, the corps was greatly reinforced by the arrival of P. A. Surg. G. M. Magruder.

The possibilities of the camp were very much limited by lack of wharfage, and by the small disinfecting plant of the station.

Immediately after the receipt of orders to prepare the camp for the reception of about 800 soldiers, who were to arrive on steamships *Yarmouth* and *Whitney*, of the Plant Line, the U. S. S. *Charles Foster* was put in commission, and has since that time been used as dispatch and supply boat.

On April 3 Steward Peck was sent ashore to employ additional temporary attendants, and as soon as he returned with them they were put to work preparing for troops. An additional air-tight chamber was built, and racks put inside of it preparatory to using it for disinfecting with formalin by means of an autoclave. A small No. 1 autoclave was borrowed from Acting Assistant Surgeon Altree, at Port Tampa, and a No. 2 autoclave from Dr. Echemandia, the quarantine officer at Mullet Key.

These arrangements did not, however, remove the difficulty caused by lack of wharfage.

At this time the idea of obtaining control of the wharf and buoy shed adjoining, belonging to the Light-House Department, suggested itself, and the Bureau was requested by wire to secure this wharf from the Light-House Board if possible.

As soon as Bureau telegram, informing us that this authority had been granted, was received, the buoy shed was cleaned out and 5 air-tight chambers built, with a capacity of 1,000 cubic feet each, and

preparations were made for disinfection of all baggage, save knapsacks and blankets, at this place. The knapsacks and blankets were disinfected at the station, in the steam chamber, by means of formalin in vacuo, as these things were needed by men while in camp.

On April 3, the camp was visited by Capt. Robert L. Brown, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, who informed us that he would supply lumber for tent floors, wood for fuel, and fresh meat and water for the troops, and that he would also send down a force of men to do such work as might be assigned to them. Unfortunately, however, the lumber and wood did not reach here until the day before the troops arrived, and too late to make any tent floors for first arrivals, and on account of the limited wharfage, was much in the way and delayed the work considerably.

The first transport to arrive was the steamship *Yarmouth*. This vessel arrived at about 7 p. m. on the 5th, and was at once boarded by Surgeon Carrington and myself, and all aboard were found in good health and spirits.

A strong northwest wind was blowing at this time, and a very heavy sea running; this increased into a gale during the night, and precluded the landing of either troops or baggage until noon of the 6th, when lighters were brought from Port Tampa and the disembarkation of soldiers and baggage began. The first men ashore were put to work pitching their tents at once.

The steamship *Whitney* arrived early on the morning of the 6th and anchored off the island. Surgeon Carrington and myself attempted to board her, but were compelled to abandon the attempt on account of very heavy sea and lack of suitable boat. About noon, however, the sea became calmer and I boarded her and made a preliminary inspection of troops.

All troops were landed by dark without mishap of any kind, but considerable baggage and 10 horses were left aboard the vessels. The men were all in their tents and by midnight had all been supplied with disinfected blankets.

On the morning of the 7th an attempt was made to bring the baggage remaining on board the vessels ashore, but on account of heavy sea the masters of the vessels refused to allow lighters to come alongside, and the work of disinfection was delayed to some extent, in consequence. However, by dark everything had been brought ashore and the work of disinfection was going on rapidly and smoothly.

The disinfection was in charge of P. A. Surg. G. M. Magruder, assisted by myself and Steward Peck, and a force of our own employees. The force was divided into squads of 6 men under a foreman, whose duty it was to see that the work was properly done and that nothing was left out of trunks and boxes. The disinfection was done by the sprinkling method with formalin, as authorized in Bureau telegram of April 5, 1899. After the goods were thoroughly sprinkled the cases were closed and stored in air-tight chambers for seventy-two hours, tight trunks had a strip of paper glued all around the edge of the lid and were closely piled in a corner of buoy shed under cover. All disinfection was done by camp employees, and soldiers were not allowed about, and were simply required to unlock trunks and boxes before passing them into the shed.

The first troops to arrive were the first and second battalion of the Fourth Illinois Volunteers, and the staff, band, and hospital corps of the same organization. The men were generally in prime physical condition, and there were only 2 men in hospital, one with an injury

to his ankle, and the other with a slight gastric trouble, and no other sickness of any kind developed among them during their stay in camp.

Individual discharge certificates, a copy of which is inclosed, were issued to each man at his departure. The first lot, consisting of 714 officers and men, were discharged on April 9, after the completion of three full days' detention. It was impossible to make regular inspections of the first arrivals, but the men were visited daily in their tents by Surgeon Carrington. After the discharge of this lot of troops the quartermaster force began putting down tent floors and laying a line of pipe from wharf to tanks within reservation, but work was done very slowly and only about 40 floors were completed before the arrival of the second lot of troops.

On April 12, Surgeon Carrington was relieved of the command of the camp and ordered to proceed to Brunswick, Ga. The command of the camp then devolved on Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder.

The second detachment of troops, consisting of the third battalion of the Fourth Illinois Volunteers, arrived on the morning of April 14, and all were in camp and baggage in buoy shed by 3 p. m. of the same day, and disinfection progressing without hitch of any kind. The health of this battalion was even better than that of the first two, and there was not a single man unfit for duty. By this time the line of pipe from wharf to tanks had been completed, and at the request of Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder 10,000 gallons of water were sent down by Captain Brown, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, and pumped into the tanks.

The soldiers were inspected daily by Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder and myself, and no sickness of any kind occurred among them. They were discharged on the 17th, having completed their three days' detention on that day, and proceeded to Port Tampa, en route for Savannah, Ga. This left the camp without inmates other than employees.

On the 19th, the Bureau telegram of the 18th, relieving Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder from duty at this camp, was received, and on the morning of the 20th he departed for Key West. The command of the camp then devolved upon myself.

On the 20th, in compliance with Bureau telegram of that date, all temporary attendants not absolutely necessary were discharged and the force reduced to the minimum necessary to care for the property.

The chambers which had been built in the buoy shed were torn out and everything restored to its former condition and turned over to the light keeper, and the force was then kept busy cleaning up the reservation and getting everything in best sanitary condition possible.

On April 29, Bureau telegram, informing me of the probable arrival of several companies of the Signal Corps, was received, and preparations were immediately begun for their reception. Control of wharf and buoy shed was again secured by the Bureau, and by May 1 everything was ready for the reception of the troops.

On May 4, the U. S. lighter *Canby* arrived with 37 stevedores from Havana aboard. These men brought me a letter from San. Insp. W. F. Brunner, in which he stated that he believed that the men had not been ashore in Havana, but that he could not certify it. They were, therefore, detained, and what little hand baggage they had with them was disinfected. The men were without subsistence of any kind, and were, therefore, fed while in camp. The *Canby* returned to Havana without pratique.

At noon on the 4th, the steamship *Mascotte* arrived with Lieutenant-

Colonel Strong and 35 officers and men of the Seventh Signal Corps. Their baggage had all been disinfected at Havana and was stored in buoy shed, with the exception of such articles as were absolutely necessary during their stay in camp.

The men were all in prime physical condition, and there was no sickness of any kind among them, with the exception of a few cases of venereal disease. During their stay in camp, however, one of the officers fell from the back door of the large mess hall, in which the officers were quartered, and sustained an ugly oblique fracture of the clavicle. He was attended by the medical officer with the detachment, and when he left seemed to be doing very well.

On May 7, another detachment of the Signal Corps, consisting of 2 officers and 32 men, arrived and were placed in the southern inclosure of the reservation. No communication of any kind was allowed with the ones already in camp.

On the 8th the detachment of the Signal Corps which arrived on the 4th was discharged, that date being the last of the five days from time of disinfection of baggage, and they, with all baggage, were taken to Port Tampa by passenger steamship *Margaret*. The 37 stevedores were also discharged on that day. On the 9th, another detachment of the Signal Corps, consisting of 2 officers and 29 men, arrived, and, as in previous cases, they were kept separate from inmates already in camp.

The men in this detachment were also in prime physical condition, with the exception of a few cases of gonorrhœa and one case of syphilis. On the 11th, the detachment which arrived on the 7th was discharged, and on the 13th, those who arrived on the 9th were discharged and proceeded to Port Tampa, en route for Savannah, Ga. This again left the camp without inmates other than employees.

On the 14th, however, another detachment of the Signal Corps, consisting of 1 officer and 25 men, arrived and were all in camp within two hours from time of landing. All baggage had been disinfected at Havana and was stored in buoy shed, with the exception of a few necessary articles. This detachment was also in splendid physical condition and no sickness appeared among them. They were discharged on the 18th, at the completion of their period of detention, and proceeded to Port Tampa, en route for Savannah, Ga. The discharge of this detachment again left the camp without inmates in detention, and I was informed by the Depot Quartermaster at Tampa, and also by the transportation company that no more troops were to arrive.

On the 19th, however, a telegram was received from the Bureau informing me that more troops were to be expected. On the 21st, the steamship *Olivette* arrived from Havana, with Col. H. H. Dunwody, chief signal officer of Cuba, 1 medical officer, and 40 men of the Signal Corps, aboard, and all were landed without mishap of any kind. The men were all in good condition when landed at 12.30 p. m., but at the afternoon sick call 2 cases of malaria were found, in 1 of these cases however, the symptoms were not very typical, so I had the man put in a tent to himself, at some distance from the others, and no medicine was given him that day in order to allow his symptoms to become more marked and to prevent error in diagnosis. On the following morning, however, the men were both in good condition and without temperature, quinine was freely given to both and neither had a return paroxysm during their stay in camp. By watching the case in which symptoms were not well marked, I ascertained that he was a morphine habitué, and use of that drug was in all probability the cause of symptoms being somewhat masked in his case.

The detachment was discharged on the 25th, at the completion of full five days' detention from time of disinfection of baggage, and proceeded to Port Tampa en route for Savannah, Ga., and the camp was again left without inmates in detention. In view of the past history of the camp, and the very large amount of sickness here last year, the present season has been a remarkable one, and while more than double the number of inmates have been detained here, not a single case of serious sickness has developed, and not a man has been in the hospital. Much of this, however, is due to the better sanitary conditions prevailing in Cuba.

The camp had been fortunate in having in detention only organizations commanded by regular army officers, and no unpleasantness of any kind has occurred, and our efforts to keep the camp in good sanitary condition have in every instance been ably seconded by them. Our relations with the State officials and with the transportation company have also been entirely harmonious, and no disagreements have occurred.

Much credit is due Senior Hospital Steward Peck for the admirable way in which employees were handled, and the efficiency of the force was largely due to his good judgment and foresight.

Respectfully, yours,

G. M. CORPUT,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to June 2, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Alabama:				
Antauga County.....	Feb. 24 .....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Calvert.....	Dec. 10-Jan. 20....	10 .....	.....	Do.
Catherina	Jan. 6.....	.....	.....	Several cases.
Clarke County.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 20....	.....	2	Smallpox reported.
Clay County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....
Collerine.....	Jan. 6.....	1 .....	.....	Do.
Dallas County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Green County.....	.....do .....	.....	.....	Do.
Hale County.....	.....do .....	.....	.....	Do.
Lowndes County.....	.....do .....	.....	.....	Do.
Marengo County.....	.....do .....	.....	.....	Do.
Mobile	Jan. 2-May 12....	32 .....	.....	Do.
Montgomery County.....	Feb. 24.....	.....	.....	Do.
Randolph County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Southside	Jan. 6.....	96 .....	.....	Smallpox prevalent.
Tallapoosa County.....	Apr. 14.....	.....	.....	Do.
Washington County.....	Jan. 27.....	.....	.....	Do.
Wilcox County.....	.....do .....	.....	.....
Total for the State.....	.....	139	2	Officially reported.
Arkansas:				
Pulaski County.....	Jan. 27-Mar. 1....	8	1	Do.
California:				
Los Angeles.....	Sept. -May 20....	92	14	
Sacramento City.....	.....do	1 .....	.....
San Diego.....	Feb. 19.....	1	1	
San Francisco.....	Jan. 31-May 19....	3 .....	.....	Soldier in army hospital.
Total for the State.....	.....	97	15	Officially reported.
Colorado:				
Arapahoe County.....	Nov. 25-Mar. 31....	38	5	
El Paso County.....	Jan. 31.....	2 .....	.....
Fremont County.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31....	24 .....	.....
Los Animas County.....	Jan. 31.....	12 .....	.....
Pueblo County.....	Dec. 17-Jan. 31....	60	4	
Total for the State.....	.....	136	9	Do.
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	Jan. 16.....	2 .....	.....	Do.
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Jan. 21-May 20....	85	1	Do.